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#### **匈放電灯用焼結電極**

20特

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明 銀 4

1. 発明の名称

放電灯用铣器電電

- 2. 特許請求の範囲
- (1) 導電性を有し、高温で安定な導電繊維を主えった物質中に分散させてなる放電灯用焼結電極。 (2) 導電機能がタンダステンポイスカ、炭化タングステンポイスガジよび炭素繊維のなかから選ばれた少なくともひとつである特許請求の範囲第1項記載の放電灯用焼結電極。
- (3) エミック物質がアルカリ土類金属の酸化物 かよび過酸化物の少なくとも一方である特許請求 の範囲第1項または第2項記載の放電灯用発結電 極。
- (4) エミッタ物質に対する導電繊維の配合比が 20~50复数多である特許請求の転出銀1項か 5第3項までのいずれかに記載の放電灯用提結電 確。
- 3. 完明の詳細な説明

との発明は蚕光灯など放電灯用のਿ器電電電に関

するものである。

放電灯用の電極として譲る凶(a),(b) に示す如き、リード級3をそなえた金銭ポット1またはコイル1の内部にエミッタ物質2を装填し、焼菇したものが広く知られている。このような焼焙電を上がりない。多量のエミッタ物質を含むたでいるので発布が長いという人はがあった。

また、放電時におけるホットスポットは電位の低い部分に生じやすいので、初めは良海体である金属ポット1に近い部分の表面部に生するが、その部分からの熱電子の供給が時間とともに被殺してゆく結果、次第に中央部に移行するようになっ。この物台、金属ポット1から巡ざかった分だけ地気抵抗が増加するためホットスポットの温度が低くなり、電子放出に悪影響を及ぼす。さらに、例えば酸化パリウム、酸化ストロンチウム、酸化ストロンチウム、酸化ストロンチウム、酸化ストロンチウム、酸化ストロンチウム、酸化ストロンチウム、酸化ストロンチウム、酸化ストロンチウム、酸化ストロンチウム、酸化

この発明は以上に述べたような事情に鑑みなされたもので、長寿命でかつ熱電子放出効率が低下しないような焼結電極を提供するものである。これについて以下に説明する。

この発明にかかる放電灯用の影話電値は、導電 性を有し、高温で安定な導電観艇をエミッタ物質 中に分散させてなることを解散としている。

との焼結 電極に用いられるエミッタ物質として は、例えはパリウム、ストロンチウムをたはカル

#### 【実施例および比較例】

第2凶に示すような。エミッタ物質2中に導電 繊維4を分散させてなる焼結電極を製作し、その 性能を調べた。使用した金属ボット1 は鉄製で、 内径 Do = 5.0 mm、高さ H = 5.5 mm の EIAJ 規格 TC -7 相当品であった。この金属ボット1内に、約 70 mg のエミッタ物質(BaOi) と導電繊維(タ ングステンホイスカ、炭化タングステンホイスカ または炭素繊維)を種々の割台で混合したものを シウムのようなアルカリ土類金属の酸化物もしく は過酸化物など通常知られているエミッタ物質が 用いられる。

また、導電観維としては、例えばタンクステンホイスカ、炭化タンクステンホイスカ、 あるいは 炭素繊維などが単独でまたは併せて用いられる。 この場合、蒸気圧が低く、かつ、水銀などの封入 物質と容易に反応しないようなものであることが 望まれる。繊維の太さは、数ミクロンから数十ミクロンという複細のものが適当である。

このような導電機能を適当な長さ(数ミリメートルから数十ミリメートルが好ましい)に切断してエミッタ物質中に混入して焼結するのであるが、この場合、導電機能がエミッタ物質中に均一に分数するように配慮する必要がある。エミッタ物質に対する導電線能の配合比は、特に限定されるものではないが、陰極降下電圧をよびエミッタ物質の欠落の面からみて、10度重多以上が好きしく、20~50重要が時に好ましい。

以上に説明したように、この発明にかからなだ

任入し、約1,000での温度で焼結して登光ランプ (FL-15W)の電極(実施例)とした。また、導電 歌維を配合しないはかは同様にしたものと市版品を比較例とした。得られた製品について脳極降下 電圧をよびエミッタ欠落状態を調査した結果を第1表に、また、点灯3万時間後の路極降下電圧を 第2表に示す。なか、第2表の点灯は、2.5時間 点灯0.5時間前灯の短時間繰返し点波テストであった。

(以·下 余 向)

No.		エミッタ物質	導電報維*	専 電 観 雑 配 台 止 (対エミッタ物質)(重量%)	版極降下電圧 (V)	** エミッタ欠落
実施が	Ŋ ]	BaO <sub>2</sub>	タングステンホイスカ	1 0	17~18	U
•	2	•	•	20 -	15~17	O
,	3	,	,	5 0	15~17	Ö
•	4	,	,	7 5	17~18	0
•	5	,	炭化 タングステン ホイスカ	2 0	15~17	0
•	6	,	,	5 0	15~17	<b>©</b>
,	7	. ,	,	7 5	17~18	0
•	8	•	<b>吴柔敬雄</b>	2 0	15~17	0
•	9	,	,	5 0	15~17	0
,	10	,	,	7 5	17~18	0
比較(	列 1	,	_	-	2 0	×
,	2	15W市販量光表	ランプ (Ba. Sr.Ca)O	-	13~15	· ×

(註)米 導電板維の太さは数ミクロン~数10ミクロン。

米米 器具脂脱 1,000回後のエミッタ残量をあらわす。

○ : 初期エミッタ盤の90%以上○ : 初期エミッタ盤の80~90%

× : 初期エミッタ缸の80 5以下

第 2 表

No.		矮極降下電圧(V)	摘 要
<b>奥</b> 施伊	J 2	15~17	放寬安定
,	5	,	. •
,	8	,	,
比較例	1	20~25	放電不安定
,	2	-	1.2万時間で断級

第1 後かよび第2 表から明らかなように、との 発明にかかる焼結電値は、点蔵テストにかいてホ ットスポットの位置が変動しても陰極降下電圧の 変動は殆どない。

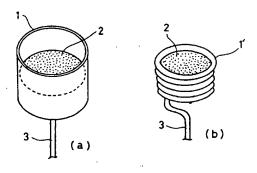
#### 4. 凶団の簡単な説明

第1凶(a),(b) は従来の無結電極例の外額凶。 第2凶はこの発明にかかる無緒電極の一例をあら わす一部所皿側因凶である。

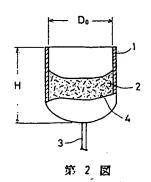
1 小宝屋ホット ゴー・コイル

2·・・エミック物気 3・・・リー·ド線

4 · · · 安温松粒



第1図



ignature Required for RUSH PTO 2003-4901 S.T.I.C. Translations Branch Fill out a separate Request, Form for each document \*U. S. Serial No. : 09/681, 374 Phone No.: 305.7198 \*Requester's Name: PETER MACHIAROLD Office Location: (P4 6 B 30 Art Unit/Org.: 28 75 Is this for the Board of Patent Appeals? No Date of Request: 8.6.03 \*Date Needed By: 8.13.03 (Please indicate a specific date) Document Identification (Select One): Note: If submitting a request for patent translation, it is not necessary to attach a copy of the document with the request. If requesting a non-patent translation, please attach a complete, legible copy of the document to be translated to this form and submit it at your EIC or a STIC Library. \*Document No. **Patent Translations Branch** \*Country Code The world of foreign prior art to you. 6-15-1982 \*Publication Date Translations JAPANESE \*Language \_\_\_\_\_ (filled by STIC) No. of Pages\_ \*Author \*Language Equivalent Patents Searching \*Country \*Type of Document **Other** \*Country \*Language To assist us in providing the most cost effective service, please answer these questions: Will you accept an English Language Equivalent? NO (Yes/No) -Would you like to review this document with a translator prior to having a complete written translation? Translator will call you to set up a mutually convenient time) NO Yes/No)
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Japanese Published Unexamined Patent Application (A) No. 57-096453, published June 15, 1982; Application Filing No. 55-172169, filed December 6, 1980; Inventor(s): Hiroshi Sugiyama; Assignee: Matsushita Electric Corporation; Japanese Title: Sintered Electrode for Discharge Lamps

## Sintered Electrode for Discharge Lamps

## CLAIM(S)

- 1) A conductive sintered electrode for a discharge lamp that is manufactured by dispersing a conductive fiber stable at a high temperature in emitter substance.
- 2) A sintered electrode for a discharge lamp, as cited in Claim 1, wherein the conductive fiber is one selected out of a tungsten whisker, a tungsten carbide whisker, and a carbon fiber.
- 3) A sintered electrode for a discharge lamp, as cited in Claim 1 or Claim 2, wherein the emitter substance is at least one of the oxide and peroxide of alkali rare earth metal.
- 4) A sintered electrode for a discharge lamp, as cited in Claim 1 Claim 3, wherein the mixing ratio of the conductive fiber relative to the emitter substance is 20 50 weight%.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

(0001)

(Field of Industrial Application)

The present invention pertains to a sintered electrode for a discharge lamp, such as a fluorescent lamp.

As an electrode for a discharge lamp, as shown in Fig. 1(a), (b), there is a well-known one, which is prepared by filling emitter substance 2 in metal pot 1 having lead 3 or by filling emitter substance 2 in coil 1' followed by sintering. The sintered electrode of this type has an advantage of a long useful life for its having much emitter substance than an electrode in which the emitter substance is coated on the surface of a tungsten filament, like that used in general households. On the other hand, it has a drawback of poor electron discharge efficiency for the emitter layer being so thick.

In addition, since a hot spot tends to be generated in the section having low potential, it is generated in the surface near the metal pot 1, which works as a good conductor in the beginning. But, supply of thermionic from this section is reduced with time. As a result, the hot spot gradually moves to the central section. In such a case, electric resistance is increased by the distance from the metal pot 1, negatively impacting on the

electron discharge. For example, with the emitter substance for a fluorescent lamp, such as barium oxide, strontium oxide, or potassium oxide, electrical conduction is excellent while the thermionic is emitted by being heated at a temperature higher than 900 – 1,000°, but at a temperature lower than this level, the resistance increases and a current flowing in the emitter is reduced, reducing the Joule heat generation. Therefore, the temperature of the hot spot increasingly becomes lower, dropping the thermionic emission efficiency. To improve these problems, a highly conductive metal particles are dispersed in the emitter substance and sintered in some cases. But the electric resistance is not reduced enough, so a satisfactory effect cannot be accomplished.

The present invention was produced taking the aforementioned problems into consideration, and attempts to present a sintered electrode which has a long useful life and whose thermionic emission does not drop.

The sintered electrode for a discharge lamp of the present invention has conductivity and is manufactured by dispersing in the emitter substance a conductive fiber stable at a high temperature.

As to the emitter substance used for this sintered electrode, oxide or peroxide of alkali rare earth metals, such as barium, strontium, and calcium, is generally known.

As to the conductive fiber, for example, tungsten, whisker, tungsten carbide whisker, or carbon fiber is used by itself or in combination. In this case, it is preferred to use the conductive fiber, which has low steam pressure and does not easily react to the sealed substance, such as a mercury. A proper thickness of the fiber is some microns – some tens [any number between 10 - 90] microns, which is very thin.

This conductive fiber is cut into a proper length (preferably some millimeters – some tens millimeters) and mixed in the emitter substance, and sintered. In this case, the conductive fiber needs to be dispersed evenly in the emitter substance. The mixing ratio of the conductive fiber relative to the emitter substance needs not be specified, but preferably 10 weight% or higher, more preferably, 20 – 50 weight% taking into account the negative electrode drop voltage and defective emitter substance.

As explained above, the sintered electrode for a discharge lamp is characterized in that it has conductivity and is made by dispersing conductive fiber stable at a high temperature in the emitter substance.

Therefore, an excellent conduction path is created in the emitter substance, so the thermionic emission can be preserved at a high level. In this case, even if the conductive fibers are not contacting with each other, the electric resistance drops dramatically relative to the one in which metal particles are

dispersed in the emitter substance. The conductive fiber dispersed in the emitter substance functions as the reinforcing fiber to prevent the defect of the emitter substance, contributing to a long useful life of the electrode.

(Embodiment Example and Comparative Example)

As shown in Fig. 2, the sintered electrode, in which conductive fiber 4 is dispersed in the emitter substance 2, was manufactured, and its performance was examined. The metal pot 1 used was made of iron, and had inner diameter Do = 5.0 mm and height H = 5.5 mm, which meets the EIAJ standard TC-7. Nearly 70 mg of emitter substance (BaO<sub>2</sub>) and conductive fiber (tungsten whisker, tungsten carbide whisker or carbon fiber) were mixed at different ratios and injected into this metal pot 1, and sintered at nearly 1,000 °C, to make the electrode (embodiment example) for a fluorescent lamp (FL-15W). The comparative examples were prepared by using the same method except that the conductive fiber was not mixed, and by a market-purchased one. Table 1 shows result of examining the emitter defect status and negative electrode drop voltage of the produced products. Table 2 shows the negative electrode drop voltage after the lamp was used for 30,000 hours. The lighting test shown in Table 2 was conducted by lighting for 2.5 hours and turning off for 0.5 hours.

Table 1

No.	Emitter substance	Conductive fiber*	Conductive fiber mixing ratio (to emitter substance) weight%	Negative electrode drop voltage (V)	Emitter defect**
Embodiment 1	BaO <sub>2</sub>	Tungsten whisker	10	17-18	0
Embodiment 2	Same as above	Same as above	20	15-17	0
Embodiment 3	Same as above	Same as above	50	15-17	0
Embodiment 4	Same as above	Same as above	75	17-18	0
Embodiment 5	Same as above	Tungsten carbide whisker	20	15 – 17	0
Embodiment 6	Same as above	Same as above	50	15 – 17	0
Embodiment 7	Same as above	Same as above	75	17 – 18	0
Embodiment 8	Same as above	Carbon fiber	20	15 – 17	0
Embodiment 9	Same as above	Same as above	50	15 – 17	0
Embodiment 10	Same as above	Same as above	75	17 – 18	0
Comparative example 1	Same as above	-	•	20	X
Comparative example 2 Market purchased 15 W fluorescent lamp (Ba, Sr, Ca)O		-	13 – 15	X	

Note: \* indicates that the thickness of the conductive fiber is some microns – some tens microns.

\*\* indicates the remaining amount of emitter after the equipment was removed 1,000 times.

①: 90% or more of the initial emitter amount.

O: 80 - 90% or more of the initial emitter amount.

X: 80% or less of the initial emitter amount.

Table 2

No.	Negative drop voltage (V)	State	
Embodiment example 2	15 - 17	Stable discharge	
Embodiment example 5	15 – 17	Stable discharge	
Embodiment example 8	15 – 17	Stable discharge	
Comparative example 1	20 – 25	Unstable discharge	
Comparative example 2	20 – 25	Short circuit after 120,000 hours	

As is evident from Table 1 and Table 2, with the sintered electrode of the present invention, the negative drop voltage change did not occur when the position of the hot spot changed in the lighting test.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 (a), (b) show an appearance of the prior art sintered electrode.

Fig. 2 shows a cut-away view of one example of the sintered electrode of the present invention.

- 1. metal pot
- 1'. Coil
- 2. emitter substance
- 3. lead
- 4. conductive fiber

Translations
U. S. Patent and Trademark Office
8/14/08
Akiko Smith